considered programme of development of primary education in the State. The chief reason for the decrease in the total number of schools and scholars in recent years is the very rapid expansion undertaken in Primary education under which village aided schools were allowed to spring up without reference to the population and resources of villages and their ability to continue them and this has led to many defects pointed out in the orders of Government on the Education Memorandum.

The survey has disclosed that out of 2,897 villages with a population of over 500, a little less than 50% or 1,178 villages have Government Schools, 797 have Aided Schools and 922 have none. Further out of 6,178 villages with a population of between 200 to 500, 690 villages have Government Schools, 1,623 have Aided Schools and 3,865 villages have no schools. Apart from such irregular distribution the quality and standard of the elementary education imparted in the large number of primary schools require immediate improvement. About 90 per cent of the pupils do not go even up to the Upper Primary grade. The question of remedying these evils by redistribution of schools, the introduction of a uniform course of primary education spread over 4 years and several other measures sanctioned should form the important part of the work of the department in the next year and onwards.

These improvements have been to a certain extent delayed owing to the general financial stringency necessitating a curtailment of the grant on education, and the hesitation of the District Boards to levy the education cess. Proposals are now before Government to meet the situation and to utilise the resources available so far in the best possible manner augmenting them by special grants from State Funds to accelerate the programme in those areas in which these resources have been made available. The total expenditure on education excluding University education in the State now represents 11·4 per cent of the revenues and it will not be possible to carry out fully the programme of development indicated by Government without a further increase of expenditure up to a total of about Rs. 50 lakhs in the near future. The important question of financing educational expansion on sound and sure lines which will benefit the masses and lay a solid foundation for both quantity and the quality in the higher grades of education in the State is now engaging the earnest consideration of Government.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Punishments for Corruption.

READ—

Letter No. 410 of 22-23, dated 11th November 1922, from the Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore, reporting against the conduct of Mr. S. Rama Rao, Taluk Sheristedar and *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar, Molakalmuru, and his Registration clerk Pampapathiah, for attempting to receive illegal gratification from Kori Basappa of Nagasamudra village, Molakalmuru Taluk, who presented a hypothecation deed and a sale deed for Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 600, respectively on 15th September 1922, for purpose of Registration.

ORDER No. R. 3009-11—L. R. 238-22-2, DATED 29TH DECEMBER 1922.

The evidence recorded clearly shows—

(1) that Kori Basappa presented the documents in question for registration to the Registration Clerk, the Sheristedar being absent at the time,

(2) that the clerk demanded a sum of Rs. 28 over and above the registration fees as the mamool perquisite,

(3) that the said Basappa refused to pay such a heavy sum, and (4) that he and the executants of the documents went to the Sheristedar's house and complained against the heavy and exorbitant demand, but that the Sheristedar agreed only to the reduction of the sum by Rs. 2.

2. As there is absolutely no reason to disbelieve the evidence of the complainant and his witnesses, the charge of attempting to receive a bribe brought against the *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar and his clerk must be deemed to have been proved.

3. Considering the numerous complaints of corruption that are received against Sub-Registrars and their clerks, it is desirable that exemplary notice should be taken when instances of misconduct on their part are brought to notice. Government are therefore pleased to order that the Registration Clerk C. Pampapathiah be dismissed from the service and debarred from re-employment.

4. The Sheristedar and *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar S. Rama Rao also deserves an equally exemplary punishment. In view, however, of the fact that he has put in a service of 25 years and both the Revenue Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Registration recommend a lighter punishment in his case, Government are pleased to order his immediate retirement from service on a compassionate pension under Article 240 of the Mysore Service Regulations.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

Cardamom Cultivation.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 6504-12—L. R. 181-21-50, dated 23rd May 1922, stating that under Section 112 of the Land Revenue Code, Government can affix such conditions as they may consider expedient to the grant of lands on coffee tenure, and directing that no cultivation other than coffee be permitted on lands granted on coffee tenure.

2. Letter No. App. 108—21-22, dated 5th-7th July 1922, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, requesting instructions as to whether the order read above applies only to future grants or should apply also to lands already granted.

3. Representation at the last Dasara Representative Assembly that the restrictions against growing cardamom on coffee lands should be removed as being opposed to the terms of the grant.

ORDER No. R. 3623-32—L. R. 36-22-2, DATED 30TH DECEMBER 1922.

In view of the representations made at the last Representative Assembly meeting that permission might be given for the cultivation of cardamom in lands which have been granted for coffee cultivation at least, where the grants are not subject to the condition that cardamom should not be grown in them, Government are pleased to direct in modification of the order read above, that cardamom be permitted to be cultivated in lands which had been granted prior to the date of that order, for coffee cultivation provided that —

(*a*) in the case of lands granted subsequent to 1910-11 they are not in the area where cardamom cultivation has been totally prohibited under the rules.

(*b*) and that in the case of lands granted earlier, the grant is not subject to the condition that cardamom should not be raised.

2. In respect of future grants Government reserve a discretion to affix such conditions as they may consider necessary under Section 112 of the Land Revenue Code.

T. E. JEYARAMA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

Resettlement of Alienated Villages.

READ—

Letter No. 70, dated 19th September 1922, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Inam Settlements in Mysore; soliciting orders on certain points in connection with the resettlement of alienated villages, the period of whose original settlement has expired or is about to expire.

ORDER No. R. 2992-3001—L. S. 8-22-14, DATED 29TH DECEMBER 1922.

The following are the points on which orders are sought:—

i. Whether the resurvey of alienated villages which are ripe for resettlement should be taken up prior to reclassification in view of the fact that the boundary marks therein are in a worse condition than in Government villages or whether it may be dispensed with, on the analogy of the procedure laid down in the case of Government villages, where under Government Order No. R. 10390—L. S. 14-20-5, dated 16th March 1921, resurvey is unnecessary?

ii. How should such villages which are under Government management be dealt with in this respect?